NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, DEC.

LATER FROM EUROPE.-The new Cunard steam er Canada is now in her thirteenth day, and may be bourly expected at this port.

The length of the Gold document and the abstract of the Report of the Secretary of War, exclude much matter intended for publication this morning. Among other things, we have two very interesting letters from our Associate, Mr. Dana, on The Causes and Events of the Vienna Revolution, with additional Foreign Extracts of much interest, which we shall publish as soon as pos-

A Day in Congress.

My son, said the wise old Chancellor, go forth with how little wisdom the world is gov-A melancholy spectacle, truly; and yet the general lack of fidelity-of true loyalty-of essential moral honesty-is even a more deplorable characteristic of the exercise of power.

Some two hundred and ninety men are elected and well paid by the People of this country to perform the duties of a Federal or National Legislature. They are paid for each day they work, with a clear implication that they shall work for each day they are paid, though that by no means Nobody expects or wishes that each Member shall be in attendance every day and hour of a session, on pain of submitting to a reduction from his pay; but there is a general and necestime when he wilfully neglected his duty, and thereby obstructed and prevented the transaction of business. Is not this undeniable ? -On Monday, the two Houses of Congress met

and went through the usual preliminaries; on the President's Message; on Wednesday, the House elected a Chaplain, and, within three-quarters of an hour after meeting, by a vote of 64 to 63, adjourned; dozens sitting in their seats and not even succeed in forming a quorum; out of fifty for their pay and mileage, only twenty nine ap peared in their seats; and the annual hypocrisy of electing a Chaplain had to go over and waste as other day. If either House had a Chaplain wh dare preach to its Members what they ought to they have not even attempted to earn—then there dertake such a job would be kicked out in short order. So the chaplaincy remains a thing of grimace and mummery, nicely calculated to help some flockless and complaisant shepherd to a few hundred dollars, and impose on devout simpletons au exalted notion of the piety of Congress - Should not the truth be spoken? The pretence for similar faithlessness in forme

instances has been that the Committees were as appointed-and that neither House could properly tions, &c. might be referred. Flimsy as this excase was, it utterly fails in the present case; since this is the same Congress that adjourned only a few months since, after a Session of some two thirds or three-fourths of a year, and which, before adjourning, was very properly brought to resolve matured in Committee that the bills already should stand good and hold their places on the calendar-in other words, that the public busines. on its calendar, ready for conclusive action, with the Chairmen and other Members who have re ported them ready to explain and advocate them in short, everything as ripe for their passage hours per day, under the pretext of seeking lodg ings, or some other equally empty, and the House djourns in forty-five minutes after assembling nineteen Members calling for the Yeas an Nays! Not even the death of Mr. Lewis of the nate, or of Mr. Sims of the House, is announced these are studiously kept back in order to form pretexts for wasting two more days when the louses may not venture to adjourn without a pre text. Do the People ever look into these things

There is unfortunately a school of politics now considerably in vogue which teaches that the per ection of governing consists in not governing nearest to nothing merits the highest testimonials of public gratitude. If the disciples of this school could always be found pressing early adjourn sessions, we could more easily respect their posi Unhappily, they rarely resort to those or kindred modes of giving efficiency to their dec trines, which are too generally made to serve as a varnish for indolence and unfaithfulness. But a majority of the House and a powerful minority of the Senate are elected as opponents to the do nothing school, and these disgrace and stultiful themselves when they permit a day to be wasted which they have power to save. Every day thus lest at the outset is equivalent to the defeat of ter bills at the close of the Session-some of then doubtless of the highest importance and cleares;

But in truth the great sorrow is that so many the Members of Congress, as of men in high station elsewhere, are merely dexterous jugglers or the tools of dexterous jugglers with the cup an balls of politics, shuffled into responsible places as a reward for past compliances or in the hope of being there made useful to the inventors and patentees of their intellectual and moral greatness. To such men, the idea of anybody's coming to Congress for anything else than the distinction and the plunder, unless it be in the hope of in triguing their way up to some still lazier and more lucrative post, is so irresitibly comic—such an exhibition of jolly greenness—that they cannot contemplate it without danger of explosion. Just se long as the People choose to shut their eyes an elect such men as party caucases, such as they notoriously are, shall see fit to pick out for them. they will be served as they now are and wil richly deserve it.

Correction—In our article of Toroiday on 'Work in Congress' rules' of Legislature and Congress or maprimed 'rules'—infortunately. We meant no reduction on the latter—far from it.

THE WASHINGTON GLOBE REVIVED .- Messes Blair and Rives, who formerly published The Daily Globe, and finally sold out to Nessra, Ritchie & Heisa four years ago, have established a new paper, independent in politics, under the same name. The first number, which has just reached us, is a focusinile of the old Globe in everything save its politics.

THE AMERICAN REPUBLIC .- Mr. C. J. J. Ingersoll of Greenfield, who conducted the "Free Soil" with much shility during the late political campaign, has es-tablished a political and family paper at Greenfield called the American Republic.

A Point Coupee (La.) paper states that Major Bliss was recently united in marriage to Miss Betty Taylor—the General's favorite daughter.

FOREIGN PAPERS -Berford & Co. Asto House, keep all kinds of Foreign Newspapers, and Sell

bem at a moderate price. The President's Message was transmitted to St. Louis, Detroit, Cincinnati, &c. from Saltimore in

GEN. Cass.—I saw a letter this morning from Gen. Cass. in which he says, that unless he is assured of the full Democratic vote of the Michigan Legislature—not from any rule of usage, but by the express desire of the people, he will cause his name to be withdrawn from the castvass for the United States Senate. He has no desire to obtrude himself sgain upon public life, unless his political friends at home wantenessly will it.

So says the correspondent of the Commercial Bulletin. That letter looks like fishing for a nomination.

Congress. Both Houses adjourned yesterday till Monday. Nothing has yet been done and a week is dis-

posed of. The following is the resolution offered by Mr. WESTWORTH of Ill. which has not yet been acted bah and

on. We hope it will pass unanimously: Resolved. That the President of the United States be equested to inform this House whether he has re-eived any information of the imprisonment or arrest of tizens of the United States in the Province of Iraland the United States in the Province of Fraishd sh authorities, and if so, the causes thereof, f not deemed inconsistent with the public inform this House what steps have been left release, and to furnish it with copies of condence that has taken place in relation to The Baltimore Sun of yesterday says

A letter of the 2d instant from Hon. James Buchanan n reply to carnest inquiries from M. T. Gibbona an rish adopted citizen of New York, shows that no official late ransacking of American vessels of orities in search of supposed "sympathiz fic complaint has been brought to the notice epartment. The fact that but few of our

California Gold.

IMPORTANT OFFICIAL REPORT.

from the pen of Col. Mason, the Military Commandant of California, being one of the Documents accompanying the President's Message. Our

Headquartes 10th Minitary Derty, Montrary California, Aug. 17, 1845
Sin: I have the honor to inform you that accompanied by Lieut. W. T. Sherman, 3d artillery, A. A. A. General, I started on the 19th of June last to make a tour through the northern part of California. My principal purpose, however, was to visit the newly-discovery of the information of the head of the second sold relacer.

The sieve keeps the coarse stones from entering th craile, the current of water washes off the earthy mat-tee, and the gravel is gradually carried out at the foot of the machine, leaving the gold mixed with a heavy ine black sand above the first cleets. The sand and old mixed together are then drawn off through augur-noles into a pan below, are dried in the sun, and after-ward separated by blowing off the sand. A party of our men thus employed at the lower mines averaged \$100 a day. The Indians, and those who have nothing but tens or willow backets gradually wash, out he

the labors of the first explorers, and in a few weeks hundreds of men were drawn thither. At the time of my visit, but little over three months after its first discovery, it was estimated that upward of 4,000 people were employed. At the mill there is a fine deposit or bank of gravel, which the people respect as the property of Capt Sutter, sithough he pretends to no right to it, and would be perfectly satisfied with the simple promise of a preemption, on account of the mill which he has built there at considerable cost. Mr. Marshall was living near the mill, and informed me that many persons were employed above and below him; that they used the same machines at the lower washings. hey used the same machines at the lower washings, and that their success was about the same—ranging from one one to three ounces of gold per man daily l'his gold, too, is in scales a little coarser than those of

the lower mines.

From the mill Mr. Marshall guided me up the mountain on the opposite or north bank of the south fork, where, in the bed of small streams or ravines, now dry, a great deal of coarse gold has been found. I there saw several parties at work, all of whom were doing very well; a great many specimens were shown me, some as heavy as four or five ounces in weight, and I send three pieces labelled No. 5, presented by a Mr. Spence. You will perceive that some of the specimens accompanying this, hold mechanically pieces of quartz; that the surface is rough, and evidently molded in the crevice of a rock. This gold cannot have been carried far by water, but must have remained near where it was first deposited from the rock that once bound it. I inquired of many people if they had encountered the metal in its matrix, but in every instance they said they had not but that the gold was invariably mixed with washed gravel, or lodged in the rewices of other rocks. All bore testimony that they had found gold in greater or less quantities in the numerous small guilles or ravines that occur in that mountainous region.

On the 7th of July I left the mill, and crossed to a stream emptying into the American fork, three or four miles below the saw mill. I struck this stream (now known as Weder's creek) at the washings of Sunol & Co. They had about thirty Indians employed, whem they pay in merchandise. They were getting gold of a character similar to that found in the main fork, and doubtiess in sufficient quantities to satisfy them. I send you a small specimen, presented by this commany.

character similar to that found in the main fork, and doubtless in sufficient quantities to satisfy them lend you a small specimen, presented by this company, of their gold. From this point, we proceeded up the stream about eight miles, where we found a great many people and Indians—some engaged in the bed of the stream, and others in the small side valleys that put into it. These latter are exceedingly rich, and two ounces were considered an ordinary yield for a day's work. A small gutter not more than a hundred yards work. A small gutter not more than a hundred yards

in about vasue, in and Indians—some to all appearances, are as yet untouched. I could not have ending these results and showed me in bags and bottle over \$2.000 worth about three weeks in the meghaerhood, and showed me in bags and bottle over \$2.000 worth about three weeks in the meghaerhood, and showed me in bags and bottle over \$2.000 worth about three weeks in the meghaerhood, and showed me in bags and bottle over \$2.000 worth of every credit, said he had been stwork about three weeks in the meghaerhood, and showed me in bags and bottle over \$2.000 worth of every credit, said he had been engaged with that the words of every credit, said he had been engaged with this share was at the rate of \$0.00 a day but have then on the point of the past of the precious were displaced by their going to the mines as soon as they arrive that this share was at the rate of \$0.00 and you there was a the rate of \$0.00 and you there was a the rate of \$0.00 and you there was a the rate of \$0.00 and you there was a the rate of \$0.00 and below Sutter's mill, that they worked eight days, and that his share was at the rate of \$50 a day but hearing that others were doing better at Weber's place, they had removed there, and were then on the point of reauming operations. I might tell of bundreds of similar instances; but, to illustrate how plentiful the gold was in the pockets of common laborers, I will mention a simple occurrence which took place in my presence when I was at Weber's store. This store was nothing but an arbor of bushess, under which be had exposed for sale goods and grocertes suited to his customers. A man came in, pleked up a box of Seidlitt powders, and asked its price. Capt Weber told him it was not for sale. The man offered an ounce of gold, but Capt Weber told him it only cost 30 cents and he did not wish to sell it. The man then offered an ounce and a half, when Capt Weber fad to take it. The prices of all things are high, and yet Indians, who before hardly know what a breech-cloth was, can now afford to buy the most goady dresses.

The country on either side of Weber's creek is much broken up by hills, and is intersected in every direction by small streams or ravines, which contain more tion by small streams or ravines, which contain more tions and contain more tions and the lid of a small brick channel leads to the him be better the bottom of which is inserted a which broken up by hills, and is intersected in every direction by small streams or ravines, which contain more

or less gold. Those that have been worses are scratched; and although thousands of ounces have been carried away. I do not consider that a serious impression has been made upon the whole. Every was developing new and richer deposits, and the impression seemed to be, that the metal woul-found in such abundance as seriously to deprecia

gold.

The principal store at Sutter's Fort, that of firsh & Co., had received in payment for goods \$36 (worth of this gold) from the lat of May to the luti

Many private letters have gone to the United States Many private letters have gone to the United States giving accounts of the vast quantity of gold recently discovered, and it may be a malter of surprise why? have made no report on this subject at an earlier date. The reason is, that I could not bring myself to believe the reports that I heard of the wealth of the gold district until I visited it myself. I have no hestation now in saying that there is more gold in the country drained by the Sacramento and San Joaquin rivers than will pay the cost of the present war with Mexico a hundred times over. No capital is required to obtain this gold, as the laboring man wants nothing but his pick and shovel and tim pan, with which to dig and weak the gravel; and many frequently pick gold out of the crevices of rocks with their butcher knives, in pieces from one to six ounces.

orthy of every credit, has just returned from Feat ever. He tells me that the company to which he uged worked seven weeks and two days, with ven days, leaving but a week, in which he

cleven days, leaving but a week in which he made a sum of money greater than he receives in pay, clothes, and rations during a whole enlistment of five years. These statements appear incredible, but they are true. Gold is also believed to exist on the eastern slope of the Sierra Nevilla, and when at the mines I was informed by an intelligent hormon that it has been bound near the Great Sait Lake by some of his fraterinty. Nearly all the Mormons are leaving Californis to go to the Sait Lake, and this they surely would not do unless they were sure of funding gold there in the same abundance as they now do on the Sacramento.

The gold "placer near the mission of San Fernando has long been known, but has been little wrought for want of water. This is in a spur that puts of from the Sherra Newak, see Fremout water, and in which the present mines occur. There is, therefore, every reason to believe, that in the intervening spaces of soo miles entirely unexplored there must be many hidden and rich deposits. The placer gold is now substituted as the currency of this country, in trade it passes freely at \$16 per ounce, as an article of commerce its value is not yet fixed. The only purchase i made was of the specimen No. 7, which I got of Nr. Neigh at \$12 the ounce. That is about the present each value is not yet fixed. The only purchase inside was of the specimen No. 7, which I got of Nr. Neigh at \$12 the ounce. That is about the present each value is not yet fixed. The only purchase inside was of the specimen No. 7, which I got of Nr. Neigh at \$12 the ounce. That is about the present cash value in the country, aithough it has been sold for less the great demand for goods and provisions made by studen development of wealth has increased the amount of commerce at San Francisco very wach, and it will continue to increase.

amount of quickell ver in Mr. Forher's vats on the 15th of July was about 2500 pounds.

I enclose you herewith sketches of the country through which I passed, indicating the position of the mines and the tepography of the country in the vicinity of those I visited.

Some of the specimens of gold accompanying this were presented for transmission to the Department by the gentlemen named below. The numbers on the topographical sketch corresponding to the labels of the respective specimens, show from what part of the gold region they were obtained.

region they were obtained.

1. Captain J. A. Sutter.

2. John Sinclett.

3. Wm. Glover, R. C. Kirby, Ira Blanchard, Levi Fifield.

Franklin H. Arynes Mormon diggings.

Robert D Neligh.
C.E. Picket American Fork Columa.
E.C. Remble.
T. H. Green, from San Fernando, near Los Angelos.
A. 2 ex purchased from Mr. Neligh.
B. Sand found in washing gold, which contains small particles.
Captain Frieble, Dry Diggings, Weber's Creek.
Consumnes.

Captain Frieble, bry bogs of the consumness.

Consumness, Hartwell's Ranch.
I have the honor to be your most ob't, ser't.

R. R. MASON, Col. let Dragoons, Commanding.

Seg Ges R. Joan, Adv. Ges U. S. A. Washington, D. C.

Norte.—The original bister, of which this is a copy, was sent to its address, in charge of Lieut L. Loeser, ad artillety, bearer of dispatches, who sailed in the schooner Lamby your from Monterey, August 30, 1847, bound for Payta, to you from Monterey, August 30, 1847, bound for Payta,

by your from Monterey, August 30, 1847, bound for Payta,

lieut Loes of Consumpt letter, a tea caddy containing declaration of the control of the contro

Report of the Secretary of War. We condense Mr. Marcy's farewell repo

ally under Gen. Lane at Tehusean, Sequalteplan

Platte River, and the other at, or near, Fort Laramie, During that season some progress was made in constructing the work at the former place; but it was suspended on the approach of Winter. Preparations were made to resume it in the Spring, and it has been in the course of construction during the past season; but the Lepartment is unable to state how far it has pro-

the i epartment is unable to state how far it has progressed.

The amount of contributions and avails of captured property received by officers of army in Mexico, cannot at this time, for want of full returns, be accurately ascertained. The amount thus far reported is \$3.844.

73 77, which will be somewhat increased by amounts collected in New-Mexico and Csilfornia. Of this amount, \$67, 492 33 have been retained for expenses of collections. \$345,369 30 paid into the Treasury of the United States. \$3.287,349 34 turned over to disbursing officers. \$49,312 25 credited by the Mexican Government to the United States in payment of the first installment under the Treaty; and the remaining \$113,229 02 charged against the collecting efficers. \$759,650 were applied toward the payment of the first installment under the Treaty with Mexico, and the greater prit of the balance has been disbursed for regular and ordinary purposes.

ourposes.

Against the balances remaining, charged to collecting

extent just, I urged in my last annual report, and subsequently in a communication to the Committee of
Ways and Means, that provision should be made for a
reasonable allowance in such cases; and the subject is
again recommended for favorable consideration.

The moneys paid over to disbursing officers have
been mingled with the finals drawn from the treasury and placed in their hands for disbursement. This has
complicated their accounts and embarrassed the settlement of them. The laws and regulations securing and
enforcing the settlement of the accounts of disbursing
officers, are considered as applicable only to the public
moneys received from the treasury. It is recommended
that these laws should be so extended as to apply to the
accounts for moneys received from contributions and
all other sources. Without some such provision, I am
astisfied that much delay and many difficulties will
attend the adjustment of these accounts.

satisfied that much delay and many difficulties will attend the adjustment of these accounts. There are also other accounts which cannot be adjusted without farther legislation. No fund was placed by special appropriation at the disposal of the Executive, or the commanding generals, to meet expenses for secret services or for extraordinary objects. Dishursements of this character are not only usual but indispensable in the prosecution of a war, and particularly a foreign war. The collections in Mexico have been resorted to for these purposes. It is not reasonable to expect that regular vouchers of payment for secret services should be produced, and the accounts embracing such items must remain unadjusted, unless Congress should deem it proper to provide some mode for settling them. ongress should deem it proper to provide some mode it settling them.

The allowance of three months extra pay to all who

The allowance of three months extra pay to all who erred in that war has rendered it indispensably necessary to rotain in service the temporary Psymasters appointed under the act of the 5th of July, 1838. To prevent delay and to subserve the convenience of the voi unteers, Psymasters have been sent into the several sections of the contrary where these troops were raised and organized. It is estimated that from \$0.000 to 100.000 persons became entitled to three months extra pay unfer the act of the 19th of July last, the greater part of this number had left the service before this provision of law was adopted. The vast increase in the extent of our territory, and in the number of military posts, has induced the Psymaster-General to ask that the additional Psymasters appointed for the war, and whose services were continued by an act of Congress, passed at the last session, until the 5th of March next, may be retained permanently in the public service.

The number of medical officers now authorized by law Should that be the case, the employment of physicians is civil life will become necessary. Reside the difficulty of procuring such physicians at the points where they are wanted, the employment of physicians are wanted, the expenses often exceed the require pay and emoluments of army surgeons and assistant surgeons. With a view both to economy and to the interest of the service, I am induced to concur in the recommendation of the Surgeon General in favor of the repeal of the proviso of the 3d section of the service have emancipated his slaves, forty in number. The first of the light of July last, so far as it relates to the two

above number of surgeons and assistant so id he added to the permanent medical staff

request.

An important treaty has been recently negotiated by
the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, with the Menomonies, by which they have agreed to code all their lands
in Wisconsin—about four millionns of acres—and to re-

during the whole time they were out. This case was taken up by the Court on Monday the 13th of November, and occupied it during 20 days session, to the excussion of all other business, with the above result. The counsel in the case were, for plaintiff, J. H. B. Latrobe, Esq. Hon. Wm. H. Seward, of New-York, and John Nelson, Esq. for defendants, Wm. Schley, Esq. The Circuit Court has adjourned until Saturday Baltimore American.

[Baltimore American.]

morning. Baltimore American.

Baltimore American.

Gen. Taylor returned to New Orleans on the 28th ult in the steamer Elisha from Raton Rouge, accompanied by Col. Hebert, and Mr. S. J. Peters. As soon as his arrival was announce, salutes of artillery were fired in Lafayette Square and the Place of Armez. He stops at the St. Charles Hotel. The Crescent Coy says:

During the day crowds of our citizens, without distinction of party, paid their respects to the President

Buring the day crowds of our citizens, without distinction of party, paid their respects to the President elect. They were received by the old hero with his accustomed frank courtesy and simplicity of manner. With the exception of a severe cold he is in good health. The announcement of his arrival created the most lively cuthusiasm about town. Artillery were out in every direction, fring salutes in honor of his arrival. On the Place of Armes a portion of Major Gally's battalion fired 160 guns, the number of electoral votes the General has on Commons-st opposite the St. Charles Hotel another portion of the battalion fired the same number, and Capt Stockton's company in Lafasyette-equare rivaled their down-town military friends in honoring the people's choice for the highest place in their gift. We understand the General remains in town several days, business connected with the War Department requiring his presence here.

business connected with the War Department requiring his presence here.

General Taylor — We learn from good authority (says the Cine insect Allas) that Gen. Taylor does not expect to leave home for Washington till the latest hour possible. He must be in Washington a short time previous to the 4th of March. It is presumed he will leave Raton Rouge about three weeks previous to the time, and that he will be in Cincinnsti one night. He desires to avoid display, and will give no opportunity, if it can be avoided, for speech making.

Lawyers & Free.—The claim of Messrs. Geo. M. Dallas and John M. Read, for services as counsel for the defendants in the suit of the city of Philadelphia vs. the Northern Liberties and Spring Garden to restrain these Districts from the free use of the Schuykill water, and which suit these aminest lawyers gained, was the sing little sum of \$10,000 or \$0,000 a piece. The Districts deemed the charge exhoritiant and would not pay it. The learned counsel have now agreed to abate three little seah, of their original claim, and take \$4,000 between them. The Northern Liberties has resolved to pay her share, \$2,000, of this amount. Spring Oarden, was believe, has not yet forked up. [Phil.Bulletin, ILLAESS OF THE GOVERNOR OF SOUTH CANO-

Olarden, we believe, has not yet forked up. [Phil. Baileun.]
LLYESS OF THE GOVERNOR OF SOUTH CANOLINA—Gov. Johnson et S. C. was on the lat inst so ill
that it was thought be would not live through the night.
Ever since the accident beefs him of breaking his ancie,
he has been in miserable health, and has recently been
suffering under a violent attack of pneumonia, from
which the worst consequences are apprehended. The
Columbia (S. C.) papers of the 4th make no mention of
his illness.

VOLUNTEERS FOR YUCATAS — The bark Florida sailed from New Orleans on the 28th ult. for the port of Sisal, with another installment of the Yucatan Battalion, 370 in number. Col. George W. White, Lt. Col. Beasancen, Maj. McDowell, Capts, Mace and Tohin, all left in the Florida. The number now in the field or on board of ressels, number shoot 800.

12 The New Jersey Electoral College organized at the State House in Trenton yesterday, all the members being present, by appointing Isaac V. Brown of Burlington President, and Joshua Brick of Cumberland Socretary. Mears, Burroughs and Howell were appointed Tellers, and the Seren votes were cast for Taylor and Fillmore. Saml. C. Cook of Middlesex was appointed Messenger to take one report of the proceedings to Washington. Two other copies were duly made, one to be sent by mail to the President of the Senate, and the other to Judge Dickerson of the U. S. District Court, to be forwayded through the mail by him, when the College adjoffned. Newark Adv.

Things in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA Dec. 7-P. M. Our city is dall to-day, every way, commer-

ially and meteorologically. Mr. Dufrene, the artist, was knocked down last night

MASSACHUSETTS-[Official

WISCONSIN-[Official

PIRST CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

Charles Durkee over Lynde, 600 over Finch, L417

et of Oyer and Terminer-Refere Judge Edmonds and

Aid. Dodge and Smath.

Aid. Dodge and Smath.

The prisoner is a man of about the middling hight, aparently about 21 or 25 years of age. He was defended by

fr. James T. Brady. The District Attorney, Mr. McKeon,
prepared on the part of the prosecution.

A Jury was empaneled, when the District Attorney opeod the case. He stated that a serious difficulty occurred at
he public house kept by Thomas. Himes, the Avenue A. beween Tenth and Eleventh sts. on the morning of the 7th

f. August, when the cry of watch and murder was heard,
having the sitray Anthony Sheridan was stabbed and subequently died. The prisoner was seen flourishing a dirk.

is counts dressed.

The Court here adjourned till Friday at 10 o'clock, though allowed to separate.

CIRCUIT COURT .- Thomas Cummings vs. Erastas

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S OFFICE.-Charge

have excellent proof in the following:

CHLOROFORM A CURE FOR CHOLERA :-Dr. James Hill, resident surgeon at the Feckham House Asylum (England) siates, that he has tried chloroform in ten cases of sadiquant Choiera, with complete success, six of the patients having perfectly recovered, and four being convalescent.

rague, Hon. Drxon H. Lawis, in a very fee some rowdies and severely injured touching address, in which he dwelt upon his char-

honors and attention paid the deceased.

ate adjourned over till Monday.

In the name of the State of Alabama he thanked the

day, with the usual ceremonies. Messra Dix and Dickinson of NY added a fammarks to the culogy of Mr. King after which the San

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Hon. Mr. Assemus of Mass. introduced, and call for consideration, a resolution ordering the public

went upon the supposition that there w there were other presses than these, viz Tax Glob lately revived by Blair & Rives,) among the number Mr. MURPHY of N. Y. wanted to know to what part the Globe belonged.

Mr. WENTWORTH.-The party which has been umphed in this country, "the no party party "

Isugh | Mr. Root of Ohlo opposed the resolution. length; but while he was speaking the Socretary of come in, and the Speaker cried, a

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE. Mr. HARRIS of Ala then addressed the House

Whereupon the House adjourned (in with the Senate) over to Monday.

Destructive Fires at Utlea-

city has been visited by two disastrons heresto-day. The first, which occurred this morning destroyed the copper and sheet iron manufactory of tially insured. The other consumed several small but ings on Burchard and Hotel st including the Common acil Buildings, valued at \$1,000. All the City & cords were destroyed, the only public property save seing the portraits of two of the Mayors R D Davis foreman of Engine Co No Server iously injured by falling from the third story of M.

weaken the market for Western From and prices of hands at quotations. Conn Maat is selling at \$3.25

REMARKABLE COINCIDENCE .- Three towns, vi

the same politics. some one of our numerous managers will make a form

that ever crossed the Atlantic, and will no doubt create

OFFICE OF THE DIAPHRAGM FILTER.

nity to announce to the patrons of the Diaphragm Filter, that it has been awarded another medal at the late great Fair admirable and economical plan of filtering all the waterths

[n27 6teod] WALTER M. GIBSON Terms Reduced AT DR. RICH'S INSTITUTE FOR PHYSICAL TRAINING, 150 CROSET-ST. NESS BLEECE ER - Dr Rich being desirous of placing the benefits to be

derived from systematic physical training within the reach of all persons, has adopted the following as the terms of subscription for this season. Three months, \$8; six months. wenth-st. and Ave-sidewalk; I said sat it was Sheri-ster, one year, \$12 J. & T. FARRELL & CO. 567 Broadways near Pri co-street

Have just received direct from Europe, per CAMBRIA, CAMBRIA,
a most beautiful variety of sourcements in Embroideries and
Lace Goods, viz Lamartine, Jenny Lind, Esseraids and
Opera Collars, Cuffs, Habits, Chemisettes, &c. &c., isdee'
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This is the most extensive, as also the cheapest assettment of Needle-worked Goods, they have ever offered, and is specially adapted for the coming season of Presents in 25 tJani WINTER GARMENTS -The style, character and price of

our extensive assortment of ready-made Overcoals from drab, olive, brown and black, heaver and milled cloths, must commend them as the most desirable and economical garments of the season, and with this assurance they are

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will meet with prompt attention. He has on hand, ready-made, everything requisite for furnishing funerals. Inter-ments procured at any of the Cemeteries in and, out of the CHOLDRA.

CHOLDRA.

ET As this terrible disease has made its appearance it out ricently, it becomes the duty of every family to have on head come safe and prompt remedy to be used in case of a settler attack. In all cases a physician should be sent for important to the sent of a settler attack. mediately, but, as frequently occurs, some time most of a avoidably elapse before he can arrive, and the progress of the disease is so rapid and fatal that it is sometimes only in time to make the painful discovery that the patient is beyond the reach of human skill. As in the majority of cases it is preceded by a Diarrhora, more or less violent, the solvert, here have prepared from the prescriptions of Velpsu, too of the most celebrated physicians of Paris; a remedy for checking this symptom immediately, and also a remedy is be used in case of a severe form of the disease commending immediately, together with an Februarium. unicidately, together with an Embrocation for products' conster irritation and inducing an action on the sortace of the body. As these remedies are not intended to supercent or interfere with the attendance of a physician the sub-scribers will take pleasure in showing the recipe to any CHRONO THERMAL TREATMENT OF CHOLERA—
—Dr. Dickson, the celebrated and popular author of
the Chrono-thermal system, applies (say the London
papers) his principle of time and heat to the treatment
of Cholera. He gives Chloroform in the early stages,
as an anaesthetic. He also recommends the cautious
use of kreusoite, phosphorous, and strychnia; also, hy
drocyanic acid. He pronounces calomel; cayenne, and
assafestids as puerile agents in attacks of the disease.

That the above principle of treatment for the Cholera
is not visionary, (as far as Chloroform is concerned) we

CLARE & Co. Chemists and Druggists, 110 Broadway, 10 Astor House, and 275 Broadway, cor. Chambers at a data

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to find the person who having used this rositive account ricks, and found no benefit, as to discover the Philosopher's IT IS PRAISED UNIVERSALLY

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Put up in packages of is, 2s, is and \$1 each. # 2 Palmine's Business Men's Almanic rox 1840 - 1556 curious and a wonderfully comprehensive work. Its massims abone are worth ten times the price of it. Far appears to those of Frankin, they are such as Frankin might have written, if he had lived in these days, when the fluid which he played with by his aits is learned to read, write and of pher? [Staten Jelander.]

MARINE DISASTER AND LOSS OF LIFE.—The steamer Niagara. Captain Childs, arrived this (Monday) morning from Ogdensburgh. She reports the loss of the schooner Canada, with the captain and two of the crew, on the north shore above Cobourg. The Canada cleared from this port on Thursday last, for Cobourg, with a cargo, constating principally of L003 bbls of sait. The brig Concord which also cleared from this port on Saturday, with 1,000 bbls sait, for Cobourg, is reported ashore a little above Kingston, but will probably be got off to-day. The Niagara leaves here to morrow morning for Ogdensburgh. [Oswego Com. Times. 4th. MURDER—More Schooting—Calvin H. Hall, of Tuscahoma, was shot on Friday evening, 17th inst. on the road from Charleston to the former place, by John A. Jones. Some difficulty, we understand, occurred between the parties while attending Tallahatchie Court, and Jones overtaking Huil, while riding home, shot him down. He lived but a few hours. Jones, we are told, immediately fied, and has not yet been arrested.

[Grenada (Miss.) Press, 25th ult.

[F] Gen. Markle of Penn. declines the office of Adjutant-General offered by the Governor. A counterfeiter of five and ten cent pieces has been saught in Cambridge.

By Telegraph to the New-York Tribune. Thirtieth Congress. SENATE ... WASHINGTON, Thursday, Dec. 7.

King of Ala announced the death of his late co